hottest portion of the chamber where complete combustion can take place before the gases cool below their ignition temperature.

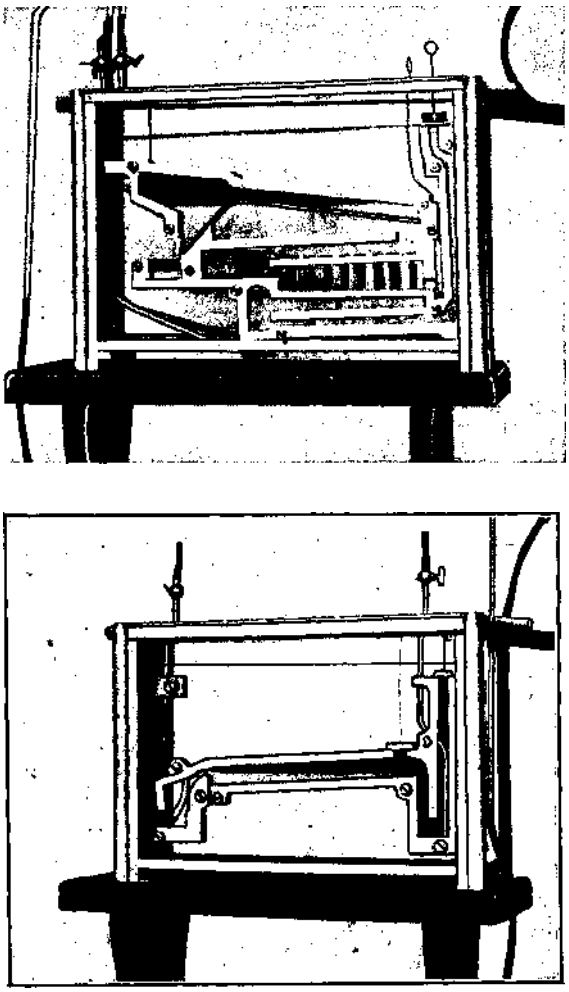

FIG. 116.

The hot gases drop down toward the ingots or billets and lose their heat by coming in contact with them, and the colder gases then descend further to the lower level from which they flow to the chimney port.

FIG. 117. Compare this type of construction with the working system of many continuous heating furnaces of widely known and used designs. Fig. 116 is a photographic demonstration of the circulation of

the hot gases (colored kerosene) in a Morgan continuous heating furnace. Fig. 117 is a similar demonstration of the pocket